THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED THRICE A-WEEK,—EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.—PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] TUESDAY, 7 NOVEMBER, 1837. [NO. 9446

FOR CHINA.—The *Mary Dugdale;* will sail on 10th inst. For freight apply at the office of *Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.*—Bombay, 7th November, 1837.

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC, with an INDIAN CALENDAR for 1838, will be published the first week in January next. The army, civil, and Indian navy lists, will be corrected up to the 31st of December, and the whole will be printed on English paper. PRICE 6 RUPEES.—Courier Office, 7th November, 1837.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received by the President of the Canteen Committee, 6th Royal (1st.) W, Regiment, until the 25th instant, for the supply of Articles for the use of the Canteen for 12 Months, commencing 1st January 1838.

Brandy per Company's Commissariat Gallon per Rupee.
Rum do. do. do.
Gin do. do. do.
Good Cape Wine per Pipe of do. do.

Beer per dozen, to be of good sound quality, and well up in Bottle;—The Tenders to be accompanied by Samples of not less than (2) two Bottles of each, one of which to be Sealed in presence of the Contractor or his Agent for reference if necessary. The Contractor is required to deposit Rupees 1000 for the fulfilment of the agreement.—The articles to be delivered at the Head Quarters of the Regiment, free (at Poonah) of all additional expense whatever, and all Supplies condemned by a Committee of Three (3) Officers to be at the risk of and replaced by the Contractor.

J. LUMLEY,—*Captain.*
6th. R W. Regt. Prest. C. Committee.

TENDERS will be received (for Supplies) for the use of *Her Majesty's* 6th Royal (1st) W. Regiment, by the Acting Quarter Master, until the 25th instant. Tea ½ Black and ½ Green, Coffee and Sugar at ℔ lb.

The Tenders to be accompanied by Samples and; a deposit of Rupees 1000 will be required.

Cow Beef No. of lbs. ℔ rupee.

Bread No. of Loaves [illegible] one lb. each per Rupee.

Good dry Firewood, [illegible]. of lbs. per Rupee.

A deposit of 800 Rupees each from the Butcher and Baker and Rupees 200 from the Wood Contractor to be lodged in the hands of the Acting Quarter Master which sum will be forfeited should the terms of the Contract not be duly fulfilled.

The Contracts to commence from the 1st January 1838 (or from the day of the Regiments arrival in Poonah) until the 31st December 1838 should the Regiment remain so long.

The articles to be delivered at Head Quarters of the Regiment free (at Poonah) of all additional expense whatever and all Supplies condemned by a Committee of (3) Three Officers to be at the risk of and replaced by the Contractor.

J. GREY WILSON,—*Lieut.*
Act. Qr. Master 6th Royal Regt.
Colabah, 4th November, 1837.

CAB PHÆTON.—For Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned, a very neat and light Vehicle, built by *Hammer and Son,* London, price 1,600 Rupees.

GREY AND Co.
Bombay, 7th November, 1837.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the sale of the Ship *Great Harwood* is postponed till further notice.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
Bombay, 6th November, 1837.

SALE BY AUCTION, To-morrow the 8th instant, Messrs. *Frith, and Co.* will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, at 11 A. M. the following assortment of goods viz. The remains of an invoice of Jewellery (which has been previously advertized), an invoice of Beaver and Silk Hats, Europe Cordage, Glass Ware, Books, a Wedgwoods, manifold Writer, an excellent 8 key'd Flute by "Wylde" with spare mouth piece, in case complete, a superior single barrelld new gun by "Egg" in case complete, Ancient Coins. 5 large Marble Slabs adapted for the tops of Sideboards, a quantity of variegated Marble Circular Tables, an invoice of Jams, consisting of Raspberry, Damson, Gooseberry, Currant, Greengage and Golden Drop Plum Jams, and Apple Marmalade, a few Boat Cloaks, Toilet Bottles, Europe Shoes, and Sundry articles of Furniture, &c. &c.

ALSO,—A few dozens of Sherry and French Claret.

AT NOON,—A high cast Grey Arab Horse, being six years old, a Chesnut Horse, goes well in single Harness, the Property of Captain Clark,—A Capital Bay Saddle Horse Also.—Two young Cheetas well worth the attention of Sportsmen, and any other Cattle or Carriages that may offer,—Nesbit Lane, 7th Nov., 1837.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Thursday next 9th instant at ½ past 3 P. M. Messrs. FRITH AND Co. will sell by auction on the premises by order of the common Assignee, a house and ground situated in Chetwaddy belonging to the Estate of *Pillajee Ballajee,* an insolvent.

On the same day at 4 P. M. they will also sell by order of the Common Assignee, the right title and interest of a house and ground situated in Boleshwur Assessed No. 1 belonging to the Estate of *Dhoolabdass Meetalall,* an insolvent.—also on account of the above, one cupboard 2 small chests and 1 chest of drawers.

TERMS CASH.—Nesbit Lane, 3d Nov. 1837.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE OF BOMBAY.

PLEA SIDE.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Seized by virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued at the suit of THUCKER RUTTONSEY DHARSEY. } *Plaintiff.*

VIZ.

LUCKMIDAS VALJEE *and* JAVAIR, *Executor and Executrix of* TARRAH NATUCK SHALLA, *Deceased.* } *Defendants.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday the 13th Instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon will be put up to sale by public outcry on the premises the right, title and interest of the abovenamed defendants, of in and to a Garden containing a Chawl or range of 4 divisions, a small Chawl or range of 2 divisions, an upper roomed Chawl or range of 5 divisions, an upper roomed Chawl or Range of 4 divisions, assessed No. 1, an upper roomed Bungalow assessed No. 4, and a stable, all covered with Tiles, with their appurtenances, together with a few Cocoanut and other Trees, and a water well therein, situate without the Town Walls in New Hanumaum Gulley, and adjoining to a piece or parcel of ground belonging to Chimee Malleen.

J. L. JOHNSON,—*Sheriff.*
Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 3rd Nov., 1837.

શ્રી·ચુમબજી·જુડીકેટરની·શ્રુપરીમ
કોરટમોથી

પલી·શાજડ

શરીકનુ·વેચાંણ

કએરી·કેશીઅશનાં·હોકમનાંમાંની·ખુબી
થી·કકર·રતંનશી·ધારશીની·કરીઆદીઓ
જપત·કરેલુછે·તે····કરીઆદી·કરનારક
લખમીદાશ·વાલજી·તથા·જવેર·મરનાર·
તારા·નાટક·શાલાના·વકીલ·તથા·વકીલા
ટંન·····જવાબ·દેનાર ક
ખબર·હીઆંથી·આપીકિચકે·તારીખ ૧૩
મી·ચાલતા·મકીનાંની·આવતા·શોમવારને
દંને·પાછલા·પોકોરનાં ૪ કલાકે·જકાંછે·તાં
કાંજ·હુપર·કકેલા·કરીઆદીનાં·જવાબ·દે
નારનો·હક·તથા·હલાકો·તથા·લાલ·કિક·
વાડી·કે·જે·અધે·કિક·ચાલ·ચાર·કોઠડાંનીછે
તથા·કિક·નાંધલી·ચાલ·બેકિ·કોઠડાંનીછે·
તથા·માલની·ચાલ·પાંચ·કોઠડાંનીછે·તથા·
બીજી·માલની·ચાલ·ચાર·કોઠડાંનીછે·કિ·હુ
પર·આશાશમેનટનો·નંમબર ૧ લોછે·તથા·
કિક·માલનો·બંગલો·કે·જેપર·આશાશમેનટ
નો·નંમબર ૪ થોછે·તથા·કિક·તબેલોછે·અને
કિ·શધલુ·નલીઆંથી·ઢાંકેલુછે·અને· તેહને
લાગતુ·જેકાંઇ·કોઈ·તે·તથા·થોડાંકિક·નાલી
અરીના·અકાડોછે·તે·તથા·તેહમો·કિક· કુ
આછે·તેપર·પોચેલ્છકિ·શધલી·મીલકત·શ્રી
ચુમબજીનાં·કોટબાકેર·નવા·હનુમાંનની ·
ગલીમાં·ચીમી·માલંનની·પકડોશમોછે ક

જે—એલ·જંનશંન··શરીક

શ્રી·ચુંમબજીની·શરીકની·આશીશ

તારીખ ૩ જી·નવેમબર ૧૮૩૭ ક

A Respectable Married Woman who came out in the Ship *Walmer Castle,* from England wishes to return with a Lady or to take charge of Children, Letters addressed Post paid to A. B. care of *Cowasjee Ranjee Ruttonjee,* Apollo Street will be duly attended to.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS, will sell by Public Auction on Monday the 20th instant, and following day at the Albion Hotel, sundry articles of Household furniture the property of the late *Mrs. Hart;* deceased, consisting of Plate, and Plated Ware, Glass and Queen's Ware, Tables, Chairs, Couches, Sideboards, large and small Bedsteads, two handsome Billiard Tables, with Cues &c. a Pianoforte by *John Saife and Co.* Hanging Lamps, Double and single Wallshades, Pictures, Mats, Cooking Utensils a quantity of Wines Beer, Brandy, &c. &c. and a variety of other articles.

At 12 o'clock, a Barouche, a Shigrampoe, a Horse, Carriage and Buggy Harness, saddles &c.—Bombay, 7th November, 1837.

THE CONSERVATIVE.

THIS NEWSPAPER is circulated Post Free Every Tuesday and Friday to every part of the British Territories in India at a Subscription paid in advance of Rupee 48 by the Year or for any fractional part of the Year at the same rate. This will also cover the Postage of Extraordinaries.—To those who prefer paying their own Postage, the Subscription will be, as heretofore, 10 Rupees per Quarter, or if paid in advance 35 Rupees per Annum.

Letters or Orders to be addressed to the SUPERINTENDENT of "*The Conservative,*" Madras,

Madras, 17th October, 1837.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of Messrs. *Forbes, and Co.* a few Hhds. of superior Sherry from Messrs. *Duff and Legh,* of London, at Rs. 350 per Hhds. also a few butts of Sherry from Messrs. *Rushin, Telford, and Co.* at Rs. 450 per butt.—Bombay, 7th November, 1837.

FOR SALE.—No. XXVII, of the Quarterly ARMY LIST; corrected up to the 31st July, 1837. Printed on Europe paper,—Price 3 Rupees.—Courier office, 7th November 1837.

NOTICE.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

FROM CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND CEYLON, TO ENGLAND.

THE Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund are desirous of ascertaining the degree of support which may eventually be obtained throughout India to a well organized, properly estimated, Plan for establishing the above communication, in the even of the result of the inquiry in progress in June last, before a select Committee of the House of Commons, not leading to the Establishment of the desired Communication direct to the three Presidencies.

It is estimated at home that a capital would be required of £3,50,000, and the present object is merely to ascertain what portion of that Capital might be calculated upon, as likely to be forthcoming from India, on such a well organized and properly estimated plan being promulgated. It is proposed that the Capital be divided into 7,000 shares of £50 or Co's. Rupees 500 each, to be payable 100 Rs. per Quarter till the whole is paid; that a Charter be obtained exempting all from liability beyond their share, and an act authorizing all who by the Indian acts are prevented from trading to become parties to this scheme.

As the immediate object is solely to ascertain the degree of support whicha scheme based on sure Grounds would receive in India, it is scarcely necessary to enter into any present detail to show that such a scheme can be made to pay; especially as parties notifying their willingness to take shares will not in the most distant degre become pleadged so to do, if the Scheme should be matured and promulgated; although their so doing will entitle them to priority of claim to shares if it should when promulgated become popular.

It may not however be irrelevant to state that Dr. Lardner, than whom no better authority canbe given, considers that a well arranged Steam Communication between England and all the Ports of India would realize from passengers alone £196,000 per annum. However, as before said, no party will be bound by any present expressed intention of taking shares, though priority of claim will be conferred thereby; and it being of essential consequence that the Committee should be enabled as early as possible to communicate to parties at home the degree of support which such a scheme would be likely to receive in India, they will feel much obliged by intimation being made to their Secretary by Individuals quoting the number of shares they might be disposed to take.

Parties now precluded by law from trading may of course, with reference to the condition referred to in their case, in like manner communicate their conditional desire.

As the time of departure would be arranged so as to form an intermediate despatch from India between the departure of the Hon'ble Company's Steamer from Bombay, it is not unlikely that a small Steamer may be established between Bombay and Socotra; thus not only affording additional means to that presidency of passage, but completing a regular mail every fortnight between India and England. Every part of India will then be equally interested in the communication, and it may fairly claim support from all.

Parties at Madras, desirous of putting their names down conditionally as above, are requested to communicate their wishes to Joseph Barrow, Esq. the agent to the Committee.

The Committee, having no Agent at Bombay, will be obliged by communications from Parties at that Presidency being made to their Secretary, or to any House of Agency in Calcutta.

By order of the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund, C. B. GREENLAW,—*Secretary.*
Town Hall, the 2nd Sept., 1837.

The following Conditional Shares have been subscriped with reference to the above notice:—

Names	No, of Shares	Names:	No. of Shares.
Last Advertised,.....	1641	Joynarain Chunder,....	5
John Lewis, (Houghly)	1	R. S. Swidhoe,.....	2
W. H. Bell, (Ditto)....	1	Neil B. E. Baillie,.....	2
F. Gouldsbury, (Mozufferpore).....	4	Francis Harris,..... ..	2
A. H. Mathews, (Allahabad).....	10	J. S. Judge,.....	1
Capt. C. E. Davis,... ..	2	W. J. Judge,.....	1
		Colly Kinkar Pollit,....	2
		Nilcomul Ghose,.....	1
		Geo. Brooke,.....	2
		G. H. M. Alexander, (Boolundshuher)	4
		A. R. Dugman,.....	2
		A. Burgoman, by A. R. D....	2
		Shaik Abdool Roham..	1
		Hadjee Abraham Jumall,.....	1
		Goluck Chund Dhur,..	1
		Capt. P. R. Reynolds,	10
		R. H. Mathews, Arrah,	1
		Brigadier Cartwright,..	1
		J. H. Barlow, C. S....	10
		Lt. S. R. Wallace, 39th Regt. I. N. (Mussoorie).....	1
		W. Watson (Allahabad.....	5
		Capt. C. H. West.....	4
		J. B. Ellis, (Paona)....	4
		Hy. Moore, (Chittagong)....	1
		Col. Jas. Cock, (Barrackpore).....	2
		Capt. Carter, (Ditto)..	1
		Major L. Bruce, (Ditto)	1
		Dr. Innes, (Ditto)....	1
		Lieut. Caddy, (Ditto)..	1
		Lieut. Colonel Swinhoe, (Ditto).....	2
		Capt. Atkinson, (Ditto)..	1
		W. Crafroft,.....	5
		Frederick Corbyn,....	1
		Capt. J. R. Colnett,....	1
		Lieut. Col. E. Barton,..	1
		N. Hudson,.....	1
		Maha Raja Dhe Raj Pertaub Chunder Bahadoor,.....	10
		N. S. Sweedland,.....	1
		J. M. Dove,.....	1
		W. H. Ripley,.....	1
		Koonjoobahary Mitter,..	1
		Frederick Wm. Place,..	1
		L. S. Fraser,.....	1
		J Welsh,.....	1
		M. Johnson,.....	2
		C. P. Caspers,.....	1
		W. H. Jones,.....	1
		W. J. Browne.....	1
		Thos. Pigg.....	1
		J. Gilbert,.....	1
		W. W. Carberry,.....	1
		B. Railly,.....	1
		John Muller.....	1
		Chas. Crossley Seymour,.....	1
		Geo. Hill.....	1
		Capt. Roxburgh,.....	2
		Rajah Burdacaunt,.....	5
		John Carr,.....	5
		Prosonno Comar Tagore, in addition to two previously subscribed,.....	3
		Rammanauth Tagore,...	2
		Mothoornauth Tagore,...	2
		Mudden Mohun Chatterjee.....	2
		Chunder Mohun Chatterjee.....	2
		Radhanauth Mitter,....	2
		Colly Doss Sen,.....	2
		Dr. McGowan,.....	5
		M. C. Ommaney, C. S.,	2
		L. Pinto, by his Attorney Thos. Gregory,..	5
		Nos. 421,	Shares.... 1811

MADRAS SUBSCRIPTION.

The following Conditional Shares have been subscribed at Madras.

Names.	No. of Shares.	Names	No. of Shares
Binny and Co..	20	Mr. J. P. Cropley.....	3
Line and Co.....	20	Mr. J. F. McKennie....	1
J. Barrow and Co.....	20	Captain J. Jr. Underwood.....	2
James Ouchhterlony..	5	Lieut. A. DeButts.....	2
J. C. Morris, Esq.... .	2	Mr. R. Taylor.....	2
A. J. Macleane, Esq..	2	Messrs. Hunter and Co.	1
Captain T. Bond	1	C. Terosawmy Naick...	1
Hon. J. Sullivan..	4	Lieut.-Col. A. Tulloch..	2
Chucapah Chitty.... ..	1	W. Liddell, Esq.....	2
Sam and Co.....	4		
E. E. Elliott, Esq.....	1		

Numbers 24. Shares 96

(A true copy)
J. BARROW, *Agent to the* N. B. S. F. C.
Madras, 9th Ociober, 1837.
(A true copy.)
CHAS. B. GREENLAW,—*Secy.* Com. N. B. S. F.
Calcutta, October 23d, 1837

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON FOR PASSENGERS, *No.*11, *Leadenhall street.* Parties arriving in England will, on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER, *East India Passage Agent, No.*11, *Leadenhall street* (*next door to the India House*), secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to Hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenhall street.—London, 25th Sept. 1836.

TRAVANCORE CARDAMOMS AND PEPPER.

THE undersigned is authorized to invite Tenders for the above (the collection of the present season) until further notice.

The black Cardamoms will be picked out but otherwise not classed as formerly, separate Tenders will be received for the black: the whole may be tendered for at once or in any quantity, not less than one hundred Candies, the Cardamoms in store are upwards of 400 Candies of 600 lbs. Avoirdupois, they will be delivered, packed in double mat Robins and shipped at the expence of Government, free of duty as usual.

The quantity of Pepper expected is about 4000 Candies of 500 lbs. Avoirdupois and will be packed and delivered in the same manner as the Cardamoms.

A deposit of 150 Rs ℔ Candy on the Cardamoms and of 10 Rs ℔ Candy on the Pepper, will be required 25 days after the tenders are accepted if from a distance and eight days after if from any person at Alleppey, which will be forfeited in event of the former not being cleared away by the 31st January next, and the latter by the 20th May next, the contract being then void.

The Cardamoms and Pepper will be at the risk of the purchaser as soon as weighed.

Samples may be seen and any further information obtained by application to the undersigned.

The Tenders must express the prices offered in words at length and be addressed to the Acting Dewan of His Highness the Rajah of Travancore, sealed and superscribed, "Tenders for * * * * * *."

Parties tendering are at liberty to attend on the opening of their Tenders which will take place at the Huzzoor Cutcherry, Trevandrum.

JOHN MORPHEW.
Commercial Agent, to the Travancore Govt.

શ્રીનરાયેનકોરની·એલચી·તથા·મરી
હેહલ·શઢી·કરનારને·શતાકિજે·હુપર·કલે
લી·જનશો·વેચાતી·આપવા·બાબત·ની·અ
રજીઓ·બીજી·વેલા·બંણીતુ·કરે·તાંહાં·શુ

ધી•લેવી•તે•માલ•હાલની•મોશંમનો•ફિકરો• ઝીધેલોછે *

ફાલી•એલચી•છુટી•પાડવા•દેશે•પણ•અ ગાઉ•પરમાંણે•લાગ•ફરવા•દેશે•નફી•તે•ફા લી•એલચી•ની•અરજી•જુદી•લેશે•તથા•એ લચી•ની•અરજી•એફડી•અથવા•ફરએફ•જ ઠાની•પણ•એફરીે•ખાંડી•થી•ઓછી•નફી•ફર વી•તથા•એલચી•વખારમો ૪૦૦ ખાંડી•થી• વધારેછે•તે•દર•એફ•ખાંડી•અંગરેજી ૬૦૦ ર તલ•ની•તે•બેવરી•શાદરીમો•મુડા•બાંધી•શર ફારનાં•ખરચથી•જફાત•લીધા•વગર•શરેશ તા•પરમાંણે•વાંફાણપર•ચડાવી•આપશેક

મરીનો•જઠો•આશરે ૪૦૦૦ ખાંડીનો•થા શે•તે•દર•એફ•ખાંડી•અંગરેજી ૫૦૦ રતલ ની•તે•મુડા•બાંધી•એલચી•ની•શરત•પરમાં ણે•વાંફાંણપર•ચડાવી•આપશે *

એલચી•ફુપર•દર•ખાંડીએ•રુપીઆ ૧૫૦ અમાનત•રાખવા•તથા•મરી•ફુપર•દર•ખાં ડીએ•રૂા• ૧૦ તે•અરજી•ફબ્રુઅ•થઆપછી•બે બીજા•દેશાવર•ખાતામો•રેફેતો•ફોએતો ૨૫ દાફાડામો•તથા•આલપફામો•રેફેતો•ફોઈતો આઠ•દાફાડામો•ને•તે•એલચી•તારીખ ૩૧ મી•જાંનીવારી ૧૮૩૮ ક્ષુધીમો•તથા•મરી• તારીખ ૨૦ મી•મે ૧૮૩૮ ક્ષુધીમો•ફાફાડી• નફી•લફજાશેતો•અમાનત•રાખેલો•જવેજ• ગુનેફગારીમો•જશે•તથા•ફબ્બલો•૨૬•તથા બાતલ•થાશે *

તે•એલચી•તથા•મરી•જોખી•આપેઆ• પઢીનો•જોખંમ•ખરીદદારને•માંઠે•રેફેશે *

નમુનો•જોવો•ફોએ•તથા•તે•વીશેની•ફાં ફ•ખીનાથી•વાકેફ•થાવુ•ફોએતો•ફેઠલ•શા ફી•ફરનારને•પુછેઆથી•માલુમ•થાશે *

અરજીમો•ભાવ•ખુલા•અખેરે•ફરીને • લ ખી•જણાવવો•તથા•તે•મોફેરબંદ•ફરી• ફે બલેઆલંમ•શ્રી•તરાવેનઢોરનાં•રાજાનાં•ફુ ઢીનાં•દેવાંનને•નાંમનુ•શરનાંમુ•ફરી•તે•ફુપ ર•લખી•જણાવવુ•જે•આએ•અરજી•ફલાંની જનશનીછિ•એમ•લખી•મોફલવી *

જેઢોફ•અરજ•ફરશે•તેનાંએને•ફુટકે•જે શ્રી•તરાવેનદરંમની•ફજુર•ફચેરીમો•અરજી ફુધાડતી•વખત•તાંફાં•આવે•તાંફાં•તેનાંઓ ને•દેખતાં•તે•અરજીઓ•ફુધાડશે *

જાંન•મારફીફુ

શ્રી•તરાવેનઢોરની•શરઢારનો•વે પાર•ખાતાનો•આડતીઓ

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE RELIEF OF THE SURAT SUFFERERS.

	Rs	A.	P.
Kaira Collectorate.			
N. Kirkland Esq.	100	0	0
R. Keays Esq.	50	0	0
E. H. Briggs Esq.	54	8	0
Capt. Parkinson.	20	0	0
Lieut. Maude.	15	0	0
Asst. Surgeon Thatcher.	10	0	0
Duftedar Ballajee Juskumer.	35	0	0
Persons Attached to Public offices in Kaira.	71	0	0
Kaira Cantonment.			
Native Commissioned and Non-Commissiond Officers and Privates Guzerat Prov. Battn.	103	3	8
Dusseram Comt. Agent.	10	0	0
Ruttonjee Nowrojee.	25	0	0
Burjorjee Cursetjee Khan.	25	0	0
Lucksmeeram Dumsswer Soucar.	37	0	0
Jewansy Bowsy Sett.	25	0	0
Kemchund Govindram.	10	0	0
Inhabitants of Kaira.	228	8	0
Jotio Bayteo Gardener.	15	0	0
Kupperwung Purgunnah.			
Coomavisdar Gopalrow Luximon.	25	0	0
Public Servants Heads of villages and inhabitants.	438	8	0
Matur Purgunnaa.			
Coomavisdar Govindrow Atmaram.	15	0	0
Public Servants Heads of villages and inhabitants.	243	0	0
Thasra Purgunnaa.			
Coomavisdar Jearam Anund.	20	0	0
Public Servants Heads of villages and inhabitanst.	317	4	0
Neriad Purgunnah.			
Comavisdar Dandooba Doulutrow.	10	0	0
Ujjoobau Purboodass Desaee.	24	0	0
Samulball.....Do.	23	0	0
Raunchorjee Ruggoball Do.	26	0	0
Public Servants Heads of villages and inhabitants.	275	8	0
Sewaston Dacon.			
Public Servants Heads of villages and inhabitants.	266	8	0
Moond Purgunnah.			
Coomavisdar Roopsunker Premsunker, Public Servants Heads of villages and inhabitants.	50	12	0
Hurrynath Dewnath Karkoon.	4	0	0
Borsad Purgunnah.			
Coomavisdar Babajee Narayen.	10	0	0
Public Servants Heads of villages and inhabitants.	338	12	0
Rapar Purgunnah.			
Coomavisdar Laroo Cursenrow.	20	0	0
Jasvuntsing Wugetsing of Omela.	60	0	0
Public Servants Heads of villages and inhabitants.	127	8	0
Balasinere Town.			
Bahee Jaram Kanjee.	50	0	0
Bahee Abuthkhan Salabulkhanjee.	21	0	0
Public Servants Heads of villages and Inhabitants.	161	11	0

Hursole.

Capt. Outram.	200	0	0
,, Liddell.	30	0	0
,, Wynter.	25	0	0
Lieut. Tucker.	32	8	0
,, Wallace.	100	0	0
,, Owen.	20	0	0
,, Giberne.	26	0	0
,, Sorell.	15	0	0
,, Teny.	10	0	0
,, Campbell.	15	0	0
Detachment 1st Cavalry.			
Subedar Motee Sing.	20	0	0
Native Comd. and non Comd. Officers Troopers &c. &c.	33	15	6
Native Comd. and Non Comd. Officers and privates 6 Company Golundaz.	25	12	0
Native Comd. and non Comd. Officers and privates 17th Regt. N. I.	142	4	6
Hursole Bazaar	112	0	0

HIGH WATER TABLE,—7th November, 1837.

	Mor.	Eve.
Tuesday	6 12	6 52
Wednesday	7 31	3 6

MILITARY ARRIVALS and DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Cornet W. Marriott, from Rajcote.
Lieut. Beebee. H. M. 6th Foot.
Bt. Capt. Hobson, 20th Regt. N. I. from Baroda.
Cornet Simpson, Cavalry from Kikee.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. S. Turnbull, Artillery, to Ahmednugger.
Capt. Griffith, H. M. 6th Foot to Deckan.
Bt. Capt. Gordon, Do. Do. to Do.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.

At the Adawlut, Sholapoor, on the 31st ultimo, the lady of G. H. Pitt Esquire, Civil Service, of a son

DEATH.

On the 2nd Instant at Poonah, of Jungle Fever, in the 20th year of his age, Ensign John Aylmer William's attached to the Bombay Regiment European Infantry. The manly simplicity of character and truly amiable disposition of this promising young officer had gained him the esteem of all without exception to whom he was known, and by those of his brother officers with whom during his short career he had been more intimately associated, his memory will long be cherished with the most affectionate regard.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS and DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 4th. Ship Hero of Malown, George Gundy, Master, from Tellichery, left Tellicherry on the 27th Oct. 1837.
Passengers.—F. R. Richmond, Esq. Miss. Smith.
Do.—Barque Eamont, N. Burtsal, Master, from Calcutta, Sands Heads 7th July, Madras 28th July and Columbo, 13th Oct. 1887.
Passengers.—Miss E. A. Compton. Capt. Clutterbuck, M. N. I. Mr. Sacculluck, J. Simons, R. Pendergrass, T. Garrad and 3 Native Servants.

DEPARTURES.

5th. Ship Mermaid, Capt. Chapman, to Tellichery, Columbo, Cape, and London.
Passengers.—Doctor Gibb, Mrs. Gibb, Miss. Gibb, Master, Gibb, R. T. Webb, Esq Mrs. Bourchier, Miss. Bourchier, Mrs Thatcher, 2 European Servants 4 Natives, Mrs. Legard 2 Children, 2 Servants.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

Steamers.—Berenice.
Free Traders.—Blake, Logan, Tory, Sarah, Portsea, Princess Charlotte, Walmer Castle, Hannah. John Knox, Asia. Orient, Lady Feversham, Elora, Frances, and Emma. Hero of Malown, Eamont.
Country Vessels.—Tauze, Lord Castlereagh, Hamudee Kusrovie, Mahadimbu Shaw, Discovery, Futtay Salam, Eliza, Hydroose, Issavie, Good Success, Helen, Sandwich, and Mahamoody, Emily, and Orleana.
French.—Barque La Marie.
His Highness the Nizam's.—Barque Mecca, and Pied, montese.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We beg to inform our correspondent V—— that we cannot publish his letter in it's present shape. Uninformed as we are of all the circumstances he must feel that by it's insertion in our columns we identify ourselves in some measure with it's contents. The fact that another publication has touched the subject would neither justify nor excuse an insertion by us. We can entertain no doubt of the accuracy of the statements made, but it is matter with which we cannot deal in the form in which it is offered.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 7th NOVEMBER, 1837.

Our persevering contemporary of the *Hurkaru* appears to be now changing his front of battle, and instead of arguing that the position of Calcutta is more advantageous for the Steamer depot than Bombay has concocted an article for the purpose of shewing that Galle for the whole year is much better situated than Bombay for Steam purposes. We are not surprised at this *detour* of our contemporary, because the rivalry of Galle is not one which Calcutta has much to fear at present, but as Bombay promises ere long to form the right wing of the Indian advance the Bengallees are determined to put us *hors de combat* if possible by a feint in the direction of Ceylon. In discussing the superior aptitude of the latter for the purposes of Steam we must keep in mind, that Calcutta is the point which the *Hurkaru* wishes to arrive at, and we must not permit our contemporary to mystify us as to his grand object by embarking us in a struggle on his minor position. To day we shall content ourselves with transferring the article of the *Hurkaru* to our columns, and after the example of our contemporary inviting the attention of practical men to it. When with their assistance we shall have digested it we hope to answer the observations of the *Hurkaru* to it's and our satisfaction.

It is of little use in us speculating upon the results of the election struggle in England, since all our surmises and conjectures on this subject will be resolved within 10 or 15 days at the furthest. But we cannot help remarking that, from the embittered feelings which have been taken to the contest, it promised to be as fierce a political strife as we ever recollect to have witnessed. The Whigs or rather the ministers certainly had the vantage ground, since they could use their Queen's name, a tower of strength, against their adversaries, and urge that it was her and not their battle which was to be decided upon the political arena. The accession of the young Queen to the policy of the present advisers of the Crown would certainly have some influence on the struggle, but not perhaps in such a preponderating degree as would at first be imagined. It was absurd to suppose, as some did, that so young and inexperienced a person as our present Queen could have acted in a different manner to that which has been exhibited by her, without encountering the imputation of rashness and unnecessary precipitation. Whatever might have been her sentiments, the moment of her juvenile accession was not that at which these ought to or could safely or prudently have been evinced by the display of a different bearing from that of the excellent man who preceded her, by the exhibition of other and changed colours from those which floated ostensibly and apparently (and this is all they did of late we believe) before our lamented sovereign who has now cast off the troubles and anxieties of this existence. Nor do we feel at all assured, whatever might have been the longings or the secret inclinations of any debutant upon the political stage, that he or she could readily have assumed a different character from that of the person who previously and so recently figured there, as some of our home countrymen with their heated imaginations forced themselves to anticipate. Have we not strong reasons for believing, considering the dread and apprehension which our late Sovereign had of popular movements and the constant anxieties which surrounded him on the subject of external violence, that he would have been induced to a somewhat different line of policy to that which seemed to guide him, had the time or circumstances favoured a change of that nature. We do not mean to say that our Sovereign with his manly bearing and integrity of purpose would have subjected himself to the slightest accusation of tergiversation, but we certainly consider and believe had he been entirely a free agent, that some of the late measures which were thrust forward by his ministers would have met with such a veto on his part, as would have discouraged and damped the audacity which prompted their recommendation and furtherance. We allude particularly to the Irish Municipal Corporation measure, and also to that other of questionable Church of England reform, which has happily we think been nipped in the bud by the strenuous and noble opposition it has encountered. If therefore an aged and experienced sovereign was beset with difficulties almost insurmountable in checking the progress of measures which were unpalatable to him, and deemed impolitic and dangerous to the existence of a protestant throne, must we not be equally prepared to find a person of so tender an age as our present Queen, trammelled in her desires, if such be the case, of political change and reluctant to encounter at the outset of her reign, the fierce wrath and bickerings which might emanate from any sudden withdrawal from the line of policy which has for some time marked the councils of Great Britain. For our parts, much evil as we might anticipate from giving a further rein to democratic demands and turbulence, and sombre as are our forebodings of the designs of certain persons now exercising a noxious influence in the State, we had rather that things should continue thus for a time than that our youthful Queen should subject herself to the imputation of precipitate rashness on her first grasping of the sceptre of her immense empire. Knowing therefore the difficulties which surround a crowned head we see nothing to cavil at in the adher ence of our young sovereign to her present advisers, much as we might have to urge against the wisdom and expediency of the measures which Her Majesty may have to embrace. As the stakes are however great, and as the question is now to be determined, whether Her Majesty shall continue for years in her actual position, be it thraldom or not, or whether, seceding from her present advisers, a different course of policy shall direct the conncils of the nation, the contest is fraught with intense interest and the weapons with which it is to be fought are of every form and temper. The Times in a very powerful article has sought to sow the seeds of religious animosity in the debate, and to mingle all its rugged asperities and heart-burnings in the lay controversy which is now or was lately agitating the Kingdom from the Land's end to John O'Groat's house. And that this periodical should assume a course generally to be deprecated we cannot much blame, considering the manner in which the Catholic priesthood has been for years intermeddling with every political question, and seeking to snatch the ascendancy by every device and manœuvre. With this impression too we are not surprised that at a large meeting of the population of Bristol, at which the doctrines of the church of Rome were ably discussed by one of the orators present, and their intolerance amply developed, divested of all evasion and subterfuge, it should have been unanimously declared, with respect to the manner in which the required oath and declaration had been subscribed by the papists, that it afforded "a painful but permanent example of the disregard of the church of Rome for the sanctity of all moral obligation. At the same time we fear considering the nature of the struggle, and the bitter passions and prejudices which may be brought to the painful conflict that the present election may scatter among us the seeds of political and religious differences which it may require years of a mild and moderate administration root out, if we shall be permitted the happiness of escaping from the evils which this may create without undergoing a far more severe ordeal. We fear indeed that the complexion of matters in England is not very consolatory, for the exasperation of party and the little scruple which has been evinced in attacking every right custom or prejudice, however hallowed and sanctioned by time, has engendered that spirit of party and sect in the United Kingdom which a century may not serve to dissipate.

CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—October, 23.

We grieve to say we have just heard of another much regretted loss to the Society by the death of a most estimable man, Mr. John Stewart, member of the firm of Macklillop, Stewart and Co., of this place.

The Commander in Chief's Camp.—A letter from Kurnaul, dated 11th instant. give us the following information:—

'The tents, elephants, camels &c. belonging to the Head Quarters' staff are here in marching array. The tents are all pitched, preparatory to starting to Bhar. They are 'marvellously ill-favored'—some of them patched terribly. The left wing of the 21st Regt. N. I., under the command of Major Foord, moved out last evening and will 'bonâ fide start' on Monday next. A squadron of the 3d Cavalry, commanded by Captain Tottenham, will march to Bhar about the 18th instant. The Chief makes his first move on the 27th, via Patteealah to Hissar,—inspects the stud of Skinner's horse at Hansi, and Captain Grant's newly raised Light Infantry corps, and from thence via Rewarree to Jyepore en route to Nusserabad. Captain Wood's troop of Horse Artillery leave to-morow for Dum-Dum, via Meerut and Cawnpore."

CALCUTTA COURIER.—October 24.

In answer to our remark, that the manner in which Socotra had been taken possession of by Lord William Bentinck had never produced any protest from the press in any part of India, though now a suggestion from ourselves that measures should be taken to occupy Damaun and Diu upon a principle of ample compensation to the Portuguese had produced a terrible outcry against us,—*Bombay Gazette* says—

"As to Socotra none would have more loudly deprecated its conquest than ourselves."

Now the two cases, as we put them, were exactly parallel. The British Indian Government wanted Socotra for a Coal Depot for their Steamers proceeding to and from Suez, and not chusing to wait for the issue of a negociation for the purchase of the island, sent a detachment of troops to take possession at once, and with them sent the large sum of ten thousand Dollars as the price to be offered for the same. The troops landed there without any permission from the Sheik, and remained there *in spite of his refusal to transfer the sovereignty to us*,—and would have remained till now, but for the sickness which carried off so large a portion of the men and caused the island to be prematurely condemned as an unhealthy station. Was not this occupation as much a "conquest" as would be the occupation of the two little Portuguese Settlements in the Gulph of Cambay? We take it, the occupation of these would be quite as bloodless a conquest as was that of Socotra. But forcible possession of Diu and Damaun we advocated only as an alternative in case the local authorities should decline to treat for the sale of them for want of instructions from Europe—and that alternative only with the condition of paying an ample price for the acquisition.

BENGAL HURKARU.—October 23.

We announce with deep regret the death of Sir Benjamin Malkin, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Supreme Court. His Lordship expired about half past five on Saturday afternoon, and his remains were interred in the Cathedral Church Yard at 5 P. M. yesterday. The Chief Justice and a numerous attendance of friends exhibited the respect which the late Sir Benjamin Malkin's public and private virtues so justly entitled him to. We hope some friend, who enjoyed his confidence, will favor us with an Obituary Notice. He was an impartial Judge and worthy man.

Orders have, we understand, passed Council for the building of two new Pilot Vessels for the Bengal Marine, at the Company's Dock Yard at Bombay.

BENGAL HURKARU.—October 25.

The Shipping Report of this-morning announced the arrival of the *Herefordshire*, Isaacson, from the Mauritius 17th September and Madras 7th October, and the *Adam Lodge*, Main from Sydney (no date) and Madras 7th October.

We are glad to see, by an advertisement in the first page, that the Australian Company have engaged a fine ship, the *Juliana*, their first attempt and that the *Buboo* is engaged for the January trip.

The Bombay *Courier*, received yesterday, affords much commercial and other matter, but nothing of a later date than has already been published. We give the entire European contents of our Bombay contemporary in another column.

In the letter of Paul Pry, which we inserted yesterday he asks us the following questions, since "Socotra bears W. by N. ½ N. from Dondra head (Ceylon) and W. S. W. from Bombay, with the monsoons either S. W. or N. E. which of the two courses or tracks would you prefer?" We wished to refer to a nautical friend before we answered this question which has caused us to delay our reply until to-day.

In the South-west monsoon we should most *decidedly* prefer the track from Ceylon for the following reasons:—Supposing the wind to hang as it generally does in the South-west monsoon in the quarter refered to between S. W. or S. W. and b. S. and W. S. W., it is clear that a steamer from Galle would have an immense advantage over one starting from Bombay, for the former even with the wind at W. S. W. would have it an angle to her course of three or three and a half points which would enable her to set her fore and aft sails, not to accelerate her progress of course, as they could not so close to the wind have that effect, but to *to steady her* and thereby relieve the strain upon the engines occasioned by the violent motion of a vessel in a heavy sea without sail—a most *important* point; but with the wind at S. W. the steamer from Galle would have a leading wind in fact; her fore and aft sails would not only steady her but draw well and assist her progress: and she might set her square sails too, if they would not press her too much and do more harm than good by dipping her lee wheels too deep. None of these advantages would the steamer from Bombay have; but on the contrary even with the wind at S. W. it would be only two points on her bow, her course being W. S. W. and in general, as was the *Berenice's* case, she would have wind and sea right in her teeth. There can be no question, then, when these circumstances are considered, which track is to be preferred in the South-west monsoon, or rather which port of departure. In returning from the Red Sea in the S. W. monsoon to either Port a vessel would have a fair wind.

As for the North-east monsoon, *in going* to the Red Sea, it is of little consequence from which Port the steamer is started. Departing from Bombay a vessel would have the wind more free than if departing from Galle; but even from the last Port, it is quite clear that with a North-east or N. N. E. wind, a vessel whose coure is W. by N. ½ N. or W. N. W. would be enabled to go with a flowing sheet and so even in that monsoon, even *for going* to the Red Sea,, Bombay has little. if any advantage over Galle as a Port of Departure; while in *returning*, the advantage is all on the side of Galle, for a Northeast wind would still enable a steamer bound to Galle to lie her course under canvass, and a N. N. E. be a free wind for her; but these winds would be foul for a steamer bound to Bombay. For all the year round then, Galle is to be preferred, as the Port of departure for a steamer, bound to Socotra.

DELHI.

DELHI GAZETTE.—October 25.

By letters, received from the Hills, we learn that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, will regulate his march from *Barr*, so as to reach *Hansi* on the 15th proximo.

Cabool.—One of our friends has written the following to us from Cabool:—

"Captain Burnes has arrived at Cabool, and holds friendly intercourse with the people—by Dost Mahomed's order, the Chiefs and Nobles constantly attend on him but the Kuzzilbashes have not yet made their appearance, in obedience to the direction of Mahomud Ukhbar Khan; when the Cabool Chief heard this, he sent for the Sirdars of that tribe, and told them, that if they were desirous of serving him, they must attend the sahib, otherwise they should all be dismissed: Captain Burnes interceded for them with Dost Mohamed, and succeeded in reconciling, all parties.

Herat.—Travellers from Herat state, that Mirza Jehangheer Shah, the son of King Kamran of Herat, attended by a force composed of Cavalry and Infantry, went to Khorassan, and having called together the Chiefs and Zumeendars, and held a council, he mentioned that it was generally known, that Mohummud Shah, King of Eeran had neglected all other affairs of his Government, and was consolidating all his resources to enable him to effect the conquest of Herat and asked what advice they had to offer; the Sirdars of Khorassan replied, saying, "once before Mirza Shah Abbass, the father of the present King led a large army into Khorassan, "en route" to Herat, we then prevented his getting there, and will now assist you."

If the Khorassan Chiefs keep their promise and faithfully serve Mirza Juhangheer Shah, His Majesty of Eeran will never reach Herat.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

TIMES.—June 27

It is understood that the arrangements for the Queen's household are considerably advanced, and the names of several ladies who have received appointments near Her Majesty's person are already circulated. We know nothing of these matters ourselves, and we give them as mere gossip:—

"The Duchess of Sutherland, first in rank, is also fore-
"most in official station, and, as Mistress of the Robes,
"stands the head of Queen Victoria's family.

"The Marchioness of Lansdowne holds the office,

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...mewhat curiously entitled, in her Ladyship's case, 'Groom of the Stole.'* yet such we believe to be the traditional and proper designation of it, so at least was it in the days of Queen Anne.

"Subordinate to these two distinguished ladies, and (if the shreds and patches of Court etiquette which have reached us be authentic) under the immediate direction of the latter, are the 'Ladies of the Bedchamber,' two of whom were stated yesterday to have been nominated "in the persons of the Marchioness of Tavistock and Lady Charlemont. Two Maids of Honour have likewise been appointed—viz., Miss Pitt (daughter of Lord Rivers), "and the Bishop of Rochester's daughter, Miss Murray."

To none of these promotions, or appointments rather, in so far as concerns the individual merits or qualities of the noble personages who have obtained them, can any shadow of just objection be stated. The Duchess of Sutherland, with all the seductions of this world at her feet, has ever borne a decent reputation; nor could a woman be found, in whatever rank of life, more shrewd or exemplary than the Marchioness of Lansdowne. For her perfect guidance on such points, however, the young Queen of England, according to the remarkable expression of Sir Robert Peel, already possesses, in the materials of her own character, something "which art cannot imitate, not education teach," and which of itself enables her, under the most trying circumstances, to dispense with the most experienced counsellor.

One question however, which cannot be settled so easily to the satisfaction of political reasoners, regards the constitutional bearing of such appointments as this of Lady Lansdowne. Her Ladyship is wife to a member of the Whig-O'Connell Cabinet, and although the spirit of monopoly, apparent in the appropriation of Cabinet and household offices by man and wife, may interest none but the colleagues and political partisans of the noble Marquis, and be a bone to pick for Whig-Radicals exclusively, the nation in general looking on and enjoying the scramble, we have still some business to inquire whether it must be admitted as a principle in the future treatment of the Kings and Queen of England, that the occupant of the throne, whether male or female, is at all times, and in hours which ought to be those of perfect privacy and freedom from all restaint, to be surrounded rigorously by politicians of both sexes, who are of one unvarying clique and colour—viz., Ministers with the immediate relatives, friends, and dependents of their especial party.

Is it to be the law of political management for the future that an English Monarch shall have no choice in the selection of his or her domestic friends?—that no other British subject shall have even occasional access to the Sovereign but through a Ministerial fiat? The Whigs, indeed, attempted this species of in-door dominion over some of those high personages who preceeded her present Majesty in the laudable effort they were defeated.

Her Majesty ought, nevertheless, to understand what system of endurance it is that she thus establishes against her own personal freedom to all future time. She ought to be made aware that to the end of her life she cannot henceforth consistently claim the enjoyment of that reasonable freedom which, throughout the whole of English society, is inherent in every mistress of a family—to wit, the right of determining what individuals shall possess the privilege of being under every possible circumstance inmates of her home, and familiars of her retirement as of her table, and who shall be excluded from either, or from both. The power of a constant inmate over the comfort of an entire family, and in some respects over the independence of whoever is at the head of it, must be obvious to the whole world; and this subjugation of the sacred recesses of domestic life, in the case of the Sovereign, to intrusions which would be repelled at once from the hearth of the meanest of her subjects, does not promise much for the forbearance which the young Queen Victoria is likely to meet hereafter at the hands of those who have so *commenced* their proceedings. Once more, we disclaim in the strongest manner any personal disrespect to the higher ladies of the household, albeit they are without exception Whigs, by the above observations. Even although Queen Anne may be quoted as an example of the political ascendancy which has heretofore been obtained over a week and subordinate mind hy one of an aspiring and imperious nature, the Ministers, we trust, will not accuse us of any greater disposition to offront her present Majesty by a humiliating comparison with the daughter of James II., than to libel the upright but somewhat fidgetty Lady Lansdowne by imputing to her the selfish vices of the all grasping Sarah, or than we have shown to put the feeble President of Lord Melbonrne's Council on a level with the first Whig statesman and hero of the 18th century. Let, however, our youthful Sovereign beware of this early compromise of her independence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JUNE 26.

On the vote of 14,700l. to pay the salaries and incidental expenses of the commissions appointed under the treaties with foreign Powers for preventing illegal traffic in slaves being proposed.

Mr. HUME said, that at the present moment a still greater traffic in slaves was going on than existed at the time of the passing of the Slavery Abolition Bill, and he was sure, unless Government took some decisive measures there was no hope of putting it down. The only means of suppressing it was by estahlishing steam-boats to cruise off the coast, and in the rivers to prevent ships loading and escaping, as they now did, in the night.

Mr. RICE thought the real remedy would be the advance of civilization in Africa. He regretted to understand that British capital was still employed in this cruel traffic, and if so, he feared it could not be put down by legislative enactment.

Sir E. CODRINGTON corroborated the statement that the slave made still prevailed, and with a degree of unparalleled cruelty. The only means to put it down was, in his opinion, to treat all slave ships as pirates.

Mr. G. F. YOUNG said that if the slave dealers succeeded in running one cargo out of three they were very well satisfied. In his opinion this accursed traffic would never be entirely stopped, unless some such plan as that mentioned by the hon. member for Middlesex were adopted.

The vote was then agreed to.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, MONDAY, JUNE 26.

(*Sittings at Nisi Prius, at Westminster, before Lord* DENMAN *and a Special Jury*)

PERRY V. MURRAY.

The Attorney-General, Sir W. Follet, and Mr. Austin conducted the plaintiff's case, and Mr. Thesiger and Mr. Richards that of the defendant.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL stated this to be an action brought by the plaintiff to recover compensation in damages for one of the greatest injuries one man could inflict on another. The plaintiff was Master of the Horse to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. In the year 1830 he was living at Florence, and there met with Miss De Courcy, the second daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel De Courcy, a young lady who had been educated abroad, was highly accomplished, and possessed very great personal attracti-

* Every reader may not know that the "Stole," a long vestment of the scarf species, still worn by ecclesiastics both of our church and the Romish, has been extended to signify the entire wardrobe of Royalty—a part for the whole. Thus an officer of the Stole is one who ostensibly has the care of all the King's or Queen's clothing.

ons. An attachment shortly arose between them, and they were very speedily married. Every thing then presented the prospect of a long life of happiness and comfort. The parties mingled in the highest circles, and were universally respected. The lady was now the mother of 4 children. The plaintiff was compelled to come to England in the year 1835, leaving his wife at Baden. After Mr. Perry had left Baden, Mrs. Perry continued to visit and be visited in the same manner as during the time he was there. In 1836 Mrs. Perry came to England, and then proceeeded to Dublin, where she was met by her husband, who took her to the Castle there, where they continued to live on those terms of kindness and aflection which had marked the earlier part of their married life. When in Dublin Mrs. Perry was unhappily introduced to the defendant, and thence proceeded consequences which would be fully detailed to them in the evidence. He should be able clearly to prove that an improper intercourse had taken place between these parties, and it would be for the jury to estimate the amount to which the plaintiff was entitled, who had thus been deprived of his greatest treasure, and rendered an unhappy and miserable man for the rest of his days.

The marriage of the plaintiff with his wife at Florence, in 1830, was proved.

Witnesses were then called, who stated that the plaintiff and his wife had lived happily together.

Esnestine Scheilder, a German, examined by means of an interpreter.—I entered the service of Mrs. Perry at Baden in November, 1835, as lady's-maid. She was then living at Baden with her two children. We remained there till February, then came to London, stayed 8 or 10 days and then went to Dublin. Mr. Perry met her at Dublin, and conveyed her to the Castle; then continued in Dublin till the month of September. He then went to England. Up to the time he behaved kindly to Mrs. Perry. I know Captain Murray, of the 15th Hussars; observed nothing particular in his attentions to Mrs. Perry before Mr. Perry left Dublin. After he left Captain Murray used to come every day to the house. He came about 1 o'clock in the day, and remained till 5 or 6, then went home to dress, returned to dinner, and remained till 1 or 2 in the morning; they dined together alone. I have seen Mrs. Perry burn letters which she had received from Captain Murray. Mr. Perry came home one evening about 9 o'clock, and found Captain Murray there; he expressed much displeasure. I have delivered letters to Mrs. Perry from the Captain, and also to Captain Murray from Mrs. Perry; this used to be about twice a-day. I have gone with Mrs. Perry to 19, Suffolk-street, Dublin; Captain Murray was there. I left her there, and returned home. (The witness went into details which we cannot give.) She did not at that time sleep with her husband. I mentioned what I had seen to Mr. Perry; he turned very pale.

Cross-examined.—Mr. Perry was not at Baden when Mrs. Perry left. Never saw him there. Mrs. Perry had company at Baden. Colonel Lanskoff (a Russian) visited her at Baden. When Mrs. Perry was at Mentz Colonel Lanskoff took up his residence in the same hotel. They dined together several times. They went to Frankfort to pass the day. I received letters in Dublin from Colonel Lanskoff for Mrs. Perry. At Mentz I slept in a room adjoining Mrs. Perry. Mr. and Mrs. Perry slept in separate rooms at Dublin. She frequently remained days together in her room without seeing her husband. I recollect Mrs. Perry remaing out all one night when Mr. Perry was in Dublin. She come home about 7 o'clock the next evening. Mr. Perry inquired for her, and I said she was not well and would remain in bed. I knew at the time she was not at home. I said so at my mistress's desire. I am still in the service of Mr. Perry. When on one occasion I found the door locked the key was on the outside and I opened it.

David Piccard.—I keep a shop, 19, Suflolk-street, Dublin. I know Captain Murray. He took a room at my house, saying he had a French lady he wished to marry. I asked him if she was quite proper. He replied she was. It was a parlour with a sofa and chairs in it. He met the youug lady at my house. I opened the door. The lady came several times, and went into the room with Captain Murray They were alone, and remained there an hour and a-half. They generally came between daylight and dusk. I tried, and found the door was locked. Captain Murray went out first and called a coach, and then the lady went away with him. I once found the cushions of the sofa on the floor. I mentioned it to the captain, and he said "Oh, that's nothing."

Cross-examined.—If I had thought there had been anything wrong, they should not have come again for all the world.

Jenny George.—I entered the service of Mrs. Perry at Naples in 1834, as nurse, and have continued to the present time. I accompanied Mrs. Perry when she left Dublin; we went to Bangor; I left her there, and returned to Dublin.

Cross-examined—Count Lanskoff came very often at Baden, and stayed a long time. Mrs. Perry was confined, at Baden. She joined the fashionable word at Baden. Mrs. Perry was not old; she might now be 25 or 26.

Elizabeth Morris.—I was housemaid at the hotel at Bangor last February. A lady and her nurse came there on a Sunday; the last witness was the nurse: the lady said she expected a gentleman; he came on the Wednesday from Dublin; they breakfasted together, and left on the following Sunday; they had separate bed-rooms; I saw his name on his dressing-case; it was Captain Murray.

John Williams, postboy at Bangor.—I drove a lady in February to Capel Kerig; she asked if a gentleman had come by the Wonder; she got out, and went into the inn. I afterwards went to her room to be paid, and a gentleman came out and paid me.

Jonathan Jackson (waiter at the inn at Capel Kerig.—A gentleman came and ordered two bed-rooms and a sitting-room The lady came in a chaise three hours afterwards. They remained three days. taking their meals together.

William Davis.—I drove the lady and gentleman one stage from Capel Kerig. He paid me.

The parties were then traced to Shrewsbury.

Mary Molloy (chambermaid at the Lion, at Shrewsbury.)—I recollect the lady and gentleman coming on the 23d of February. They ordered a sitting-room and bedroom. The lady and gentleman went into the bed-room to go to bed. They went off by a London coach next day.

The landlady of the inn stated that the gentleman wrote the name of "Murray" on a bank-note he gave her.

It was then proved that the lady and gentleman came to Mortley's Hotel on the 25th of February; they remained one night. Three rooms were ordered—a sitting-room, a bed-room, and dressing-room with a bed in it. They went by the name of Captain and Mrs. Murray.

This was the plaintiff's case.

Mr. THESIGER, for the defendant, said he should be ashamed to occupy their time after the evidence they had heard, in contending that the defendant must have a verdict. It was essential to the defendant's case that they should know something of the habits and manners of this young lady to show what the conduct of the husband should have been to protect her from temptation, or from the arts of the dissolute. She had been educated in a foreign land, had associated almost entirely with foreigners, acquiring habits which happily as yet were in some degree alien to our country, and was just the sort of person who would require the most watchful conduct of the husband to prevent her falling into the dreadful calamity which had visited her. She was living in the midst of the Court; he doubted whether that was prudent. It was not discreet to trust her among the gay, the idle, and the dissolute, existing in the beams of reflected royalty, and basking in the sunshine of a Viceroy's smiles: was not this a little too much? Was this a case in which a husband could ask for damages? The means of the defendant had not been at all offered in evidence. It was clear that all his prospects in life must be irrevocably blasted. The woman who had been the object of his illicit affection probably could never be his wife. She would be his companion brooding over their mutual shame. His suffering must be acute, and he was sure that with the feelings of men they would be hardly disposed to add to their bitterness the misery of a life of poverty. Let them consider we were all fallible; all might tremble to be exposed to temptation. Here was a young man thrown in the way of a captivating woman; he must have been more sinned against than sinning.

Lord DENMAN very briefly summed up, and the jury having retired for a very short time, returned a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 100l.

LIEUT.-COLONEL COLE.

We are sincereely sorry to learn that that zealous and experienced officer, Lieut.-Colonel Nathaniel Cole, of the Royal Marines, is now on sick leave at Chatham, given over by his medical attendants, & his recovery considered impossible. Yet, while suffering under an excruciating and mortal disease, he has, with the cheerful resignation of a Christian, and the calm fortitude of a soldier, prepared for the approaching change, deliberately settled all his worldly affairs, even to the disposition of his funeral and declared himself at peace with all mankind. His professional career has been most remarkable for variety and severity of service. He entered the Royal Marines on the 9th February, 1796, he had previously been several years a midshipman in the navy, in which capacity he was present in Lord Bridport's action of the 23d June, 1795. His first action as an officer of Marines was on board the Valiant, at the destruction of the French frigate, L'Harmonie, under the batteries of St, Domingo; and he commanded the storming party of Marines who carried the platform battery in that island In 1797. In 1799 he was on board the Meleager in a sharp action with gun boats, off Carthagena (New Spain). In 1805 he was on board the Leviathan at Trafalgar, when he boarded the San Augustin, and received the sword of the Spanish commander. He was the senior subaltern of Marines present in that battle. In 1812 he was on board the Northumberland, in Sir Henry Hotham's celebrated frigate action off L'Orient. In 1813 he was with the battalion of Marines in Holland, and repeatedly engaged with the enemy. In 1814 he was at the taking of Huntington, in America, in the battle of Bladersburgh and Baltimore, and at the capture of Washington On one occasion in America, when in command of 120 men, he was attacked by a regiment of infantry and a troop of cavalry, who were beaten off by the Marines without the loss of a man on the side of the British, although the enemy left behind them twenty-seven of their horses killed. He commanded the battalion of Marines at the taking of St. Mary's in Georgia, as well as the detachments which took possession of the island of St. Simon, and destroyed the stores of Commodore Barney's flotilla. In 1826 he eminently distinguished himself in support of the public peace during the riots at Manchester, and his conduct was considered worthy of especial notice by his present Majesty. In short, including many other minor affairs, which our limits preclude the possibility of our noticing, he has assisted at the capture or destruction of altogether more than one hundred vessels of the enemy. Yet, while titles, decorations, and emoluments have been in so many instances bestowed with deserved liberality on his brethren of the line and of the navy, this soldier of the working day is passing from among us, and his long and arduous career is drawing to a close without one single token of his country's approbation. The anticipation of the posthumous honours of a soldier's funeral, and, perhaps, the perusul of the honest tribute which we feel a melancholy pride in rendering to his merits, are the only temporal consolations which the retrospect of a life devoted to his country's service affords him in the hour of approaching dissolution.—*United Service Gazette.*

TWO CHILDREN MURDERED BY THEIR FATHER AT RIPON.

(FURTHER PARTICULARS.)

The town of Ripon was thrown into a state of considerable excitement on Friday morning, the 16th, by a report that a man named Wm. Marshall, a shoemaker, residing in Skelgate, in Ripon, had put two of his children to death by drowning them in a tub of water.

It appears that Marshall, bent upon his purpose, had prepared two tubs, and filled them with water the previous evening; and in the absence of his wife, who was in the habit of going out as charwoman, had decoyed one of his children, about seven years of age, to get into one of the tubs full of water, under the pretense of getting up some marbles which he had purposely thrown into the tub; and while the child was in the act of stopping down to reach them from the bottom, the inhuman father held the boy's head down in the watter, and thus murdered his own child. The other child was only eleven months old; its death was effected in the same way, in the other vessel, a washing-tub.

Marshall undressed the children and put them to bed after the fatal deed. He then went and informed some of his neighbours that they had both died suddenly. Upon examination, however, the above particulars were elicited.

No motive is assigned for the rash act. The unhappy man is not poor, though exceedingly penurious, having saved, it is said, about 200l. He has not manifested any symptoms of mental derangement; and we are informed has hitherto borne a good character, and always seemed attached to his children. He is about 35 or 36 years of age. His poor wife is of very respectable parents; and as may be naturally expected, is almost beside herself at her bereavement.

Marshall was immediately taken into custody, and on Saturday an inquest was held before Mr. Carman, coroner for the borough of Ripon, and a very respectable jury.

The following evidence was adduced:—

Mary Harrison, the first witness examined, deposed, about 9 o'clock on Friday morning, I saw William Marshall, the father of the deceased children, sitting in the corner of a hay-loft, near his house. I said, "Marshall what are you doing there?" He rose up immediately, and gave a dreadful shriek and had nearly fallen. I called for William Addison, his wife's brother. Addison went to him, and I returned to my own house. I afterwards went to him and Addison, when he said, "I have drowned my two children." I could not believe him, but went down into his house with a neighbour, and found his two children dead; they were laid out dead, one upon a bed, the other on a crib, both naked.

W. Addison (brother to Marshall's wife) said—I reside next door but one to him. Found him, about 9 o'clock the morning sitting in a hay-loft; his manner was wild and terrific. I laid hold of him, and then he told me he had drowned two of his children. He said he had not completed his work; a few more minutes would have done it; he had himself to destroy. He again repeated what he had done; he had no rope in his hand, or anything about his person likely to injure him

Caroline Balmforth, of Ripon, deposed to the same effect.

George Peacock, an apprentice to Marshall, deposed to seeing him on the above morning; that his master gave him some work, and then he saw him give the child some breakfast, Mrs. Marshall, as before stated, being from home. The father seemed very fond of, and affectionate to, the child. On Thursday afternoon his master washed the pig-tub out, and the dreadful act was committed on Friday morning.

Jane Rumfit deposed that she saw Marshall fetch a tub out of the yard; in about 10 minutes afterwards he took it back to the place where it stood before; the tub had water in it, and also some marbles which had fallen out of the boy's pocket.

Margaret Tomlinson deposed that she was called into Marshall's house on Friday morning, and observed the two children lying naked, and quite dead; she assisted in laying them out; they were both wet.

John Lowley, aged 10 years deposed that he had seen little William Marshall on Friday morning, and asked him if he were going to school? He answered, no, he durst not, for his father had said, "he would either hang him or cut him into collops, if he went to school." Witness went to school. About an hour and a half after that a woman came in, and said that William Marshall was dead.

William M. Theakstone, of Ripon, shoemaker, deposed that he had known Marshall many years; he saw him on Friday morning; he appeared at that time quite cool and collected, as he usually was. Witness never heard, nor has he any reason to believe that he was deranged, or out of his mind. Marshall had worked for witness for 10 years and upwards.

Mr. Tuton, of Ripon, surgeon, deposed that he was sent for to Marshall's house, and informed that Marshall had drowned two of his children. When he arrived there, he found the bodies of the two deceased children; the boy, about eight years of age, was laid on his back in the bed; the other, a female child, about six or seven months old, was laid on a crib. The children were naked. Witness examined them, and found that both were dead, and had been so for about three quarters of an hour. They were cold and wet. From the appearance of the bodies witness had no doubt they had been immersed in water sufficiently long to produce suffocation and death. Witness found they had been dead so long that all attempts to restore animation would have been unavailing.

Mr. Alfred Smith, surgeon, of Ripon, deposed to nearly the same effect. He also stated that the children having been immersed perpendicularly, it might have caused apoplexy, as well as suffocation.

Marshall, the father of the deceased, who was in custody, was then called upon, and the evidence was read over to him, when he was asked if he had any statement to make, but he declined, saying he would reserve any thing he might have to say untill he was placed upon his trial. He also declined to sign his name to the examination.

The jury retired for a short time, and then returned a verdict of Wilful Muder against William Marshall. His committal to York Castle was then made out.

Marshall is a native of Ripon, and was looked upon as superior in abilities to the generality of mechanics, of good information, and well read, but remarkably near and covetous. He worked as a journeyman shoemaker, and occasionally for himself, and was always fully employed; he had been enabled to support his family and save money, which he had out at interest. His mother had not been long dead, and left him near 100l., yet he was always grumbling at the badness of the times, and the expense of supporting his family, and it is known that he never cut a slice of bread for his children without grumbling, although he appeared very fond of them, and showed every fatherly affection previous to this melancholy catastrophe. Covetousness was his besetting sin, and the source of this tragical event. Although in a state of great mental excitement when first taken and confined, yet in the course of the same day he appeared composed and collected; on being questioned concerning the deed he stated it had been in his mind two years, but particularly for the last three months, and could assign no other reason, except the devil urging him on to do it.

Much apprehension was entertained for the safety of the eldest son, whom only a few days previous he had taken to Leeds, on his way to Oldham, to be apprenticed to his (the boy's) uncle, but we are glad to hear of his safety.

A younger boy, aged about seven years, had a narrow escape. Being playing in an adjoining yard, Marshall went to seek him, and told him to come into the house but the boy, being bent on his play, fortunately did not comply, and on going a second time the boy was not in sight.

Marshall was sent to York Castle on Sunday. His wife, since this tragical event, has been confined to her bed in a state of the greatest excitement, and affliction, and great fears are entertained of her restoration to health and the future enjoyment of her mental faculties.

The children were buried at Ripon Minster, on Monday, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Ripon, amidst a large concourse of spectators, who seemed much afflicted on the melancholy occasion.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

COURT OF CASSATION,—SITTING OF JUNE 22.

(M. de PORTALIS, President.)

DUELLING.

An important question, namely, whether duelling is permitted under the present laws, came on for discussion this morning in the above court. It was previously known that M. Dupin, Procureur-General, and President of the Chamber of Deputies, was to deliver his opinion on this subject, consequently the different parts of the court appropriated to the bar as well as to the public were crowded at an early hour.

Shortly after the President had entered the court, at half-past 11.

M. DEHAUSSY, the counsel appointed to draw up a report of the circumstances which led to this inquiry, addressed the court, and submitted the following facts for its consideration:—

On the 29th of January last, two gentlemen—the one M. Baron, a solicitor, and the other M. Pesson, a deputy solicitor at the Chamber of Commerce—happened to be supping at two separate tables at a café in the city of Tours. In consequence of some words over-heard by the one, and supposed to have been meant as an insult to himself, a quarrel arose, the result of which was, that M. Pesson, the deputy solicitor, received a box on the cheek from the solicitor, M. Baron, who imagined himself the object of the sarcasms of the former. A challenge was forthwith given and accepted, and on the following morning the two adversaries met on the ground fixed on the previous evening. To M. Pesson, as the offended party, belonged the right of choosing the arms: he decided in favour of swords; his adversary, however, having declared his total inability to use this weapon, having never handled one, M. Pesson agreed to fight with pistols. It was then agreed to send for pistols, which were soon procured. but on their being brought M. Baron said he should prefer the sword, as with that instrument he should at least have a chance of protecting his life.

One of the swords was longer than the other, and, upon drawing lots, the former was declared to belong to M. Baron. After an useless effort at reconciliation on the part of the seconds, the combatants took their stand, and after a few minutes' fighting M. Baron fell mortally wounded. The fatal blade penetrated to the extent of several inches through his right breast. At the expiration of a few seconds he ceased to exist. M. Pesson, his antagonist, was also wounded, but slightly, in the shoulder.

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Proceedings were commenced by the legal authorities against the author of this deplorable event; but a decree of the Council Chamber of the Tribunal of Tours, followed by a decree of the Royal Court of Orleans, declared that there were no grounds for prosecuting M. Pesson, inasmuch as the Penal Code was silent on the subject, and consequently the fact imputed could not be legally considered as a crime or an offence.

The Attorney General of the Royal Court of Orleans appealed against the above decree; 1st upon the ground of an erroneous application of article 364 of the code of criminal proceedings; and 2d, on that of a violation and false interpretation of articles 295, 296, and 302, of the Criminal Code.

At the conclusion of the report.

The President, addressing the bar, inquired if any counsel was retained in this case, and on receiving no answer, he informed M. Dupin, the Procurer-General, that it then devolved on him to address the Court.

M. Dupin then rose and spoke as follows:—"Gentlemen,—The question relative to duels is one which has excited and still excites most anxious and general attention. As yet opinions are divided upon this subject, which has been differently viewed according to the varying forms of jurisprudence, the change of times, manners, ideas, and the several degrees of civilization. By some it has been considered as a sort of palladium, a safeguard of their honour and fortune; but by others it was regarded in quite a different light, and stigmatized as an infantile prejudice and a remnant of barbarous ages. These various opinions have passed from age to age, have occupied the attention of the most conscientious and profound lawyers who espoused different sides of the question. It must, however, be admitted, that the visest amongst the number always contended that duelling was in itself a culpable act, a real crime, and ought as such to be stamped with the broad letters of the Penal Guide." The learned Procureur-General having concluded the above exordium, observed, that although legal authorities and cases of jurisprudence of late years seemed opposed to his opinion, be should (with full confidence in the independent spirit of the Court) endeavour to prove that duels followed by effusion of blood came within the application of articles 295 296, 302, 309, and 311 of the Penal Code, which decrees punishment more or less severe in cases in which blows or wounds have been intentionally inflicted, or voluntary homicide committed. The learned magistrate then drew the attention of the Court to the ancient legislation on this head: he showed that in the fendal times the satisfaction afforded to the offended party by duelling could only be claimed by persons of noble birth, and whose conduct in such cases was not altogether screened from all legal observation, but might be submitted to a tribunal specially appointed for this purpose; that plebian (villain) who had the insolence to challenge a noblemen was almost sure to meet with an indignant refusal from his adversary, and if fortunate enough to find a champion who consented to measure a sword with his, he was subsequently prosecuted and hanged for his comtempt of nobility. The revolution of 1739 abolished nobility, and with it the special enactments upon duelling the community then passed under the dominion of the common law which is the law or right of villains. The Procureur-General next took a view of the legislation of 1791, of the code of the third Brumaire, year Four, and of the penal code of 1810; he maintained that as the general terms of those enactments specified punishment in cases of murder, or of wounds voluntarily inflicted, the same provisions ought to apply to duelling followed by similar effects. After some observations in opposition to the decrees of the Court of Cassation, pronounced in April, 1819, and December, 1824, M. Dupin concluded his address by calling on the Court to annul the decree issued in the present case.

The Court, after deliberation which lasted nearly two hours, came to a decision which completely alters its jurisprudence in this point, and adopting the arguments urged by the learned Procurateur-General pronounced the following decree:—

"Taking into consideration articles 295, 296, 297, 302, 309, 310, and 328, of the Penal Code, as well as the fact that the special legislation upon duels had been abolished by the laws of the Constituent Assembly, it cannot be inferred that this abolition made a tacit exception in favour of murder committed, and wounds and wilful injuries inflicted, by duelling.

"That according to the code of crimes and offences of 1701, those particular kinds of murders, blows, &c., remained under the power of the common law; that the decree of the order of the day of the 29th Messidor Year 2, only referred to the military code, and only related to mere provocatinns of soldiers addressed to their superior officers.

"That the code of the third Brumaire, Year 4, was drawn up with the same view as that of 1791.

"As much as the provisions of articles 295 and 296 of the Penal Code are absolute and without exception, that persons guilty of crimes specified therein should be prosecuted in every instance; that if in cases laid down by articles 327, 328, and 329, of the same code, the council chambers and the chambers of accusation were at liberty to declare that homicide, wounds, and blows, did not consitute a crime or offence, because they were authorized by actual and lawful necessity of self-defence, on that of others, it could not be admitted that homicide committed, wounds and blows inflicted, in a single combat, the fatal result of a previous agreement between two individuals, were authorized by absolute necessity and lawful self-defence, for in this case the danger was entirely voluntary, the defence without necessity, and the danger avoidable without combat.

"Considering that if no legislative enactment made a crime of duelling, properly so called, and the circumstance which led to or accompanied this act of homicide, no legal provision included these circumstances in the number of those which render murder, wounds, and blows justifiable.

"That it is an inviolable maxim of our public legislation that no one can take the law into his own hands, justice is a debt of the whole body of society, and that all justice emanates from the King, in whose name this debt is paid (Art. 48 of the Charter.)

"That it is another equally sacred maxim of our public law, that any agreement contrary to good couduct, *contra bonos mores*, and to public order, was null and void, and consequently ought not to paralyze the hand of justice, or suspend the course of public chastisement, by excusing a crime against morality and natural rights.

"Considering that an agreement to fight a duel entered into by two persons who assume the right of setting aside the laws and of disposing of their own lives, thus doubly usurping the rights of society, comes precisely within the description of an agreement or convention, *contra bonos mores*, and contrary to public order.

"If, however, notwithstanding the silence of the law and the radical fault of such an agreement, it could be compared to a legal excuse, it could only be appreciated in a court of justice and decided by a jury.

"That it results from the above, that whenever a murder has been committed, wounds or blows inflicted, the judges called on to examine into the facts are not required to ascertain whether such murder, wounds, &c., were the result of a single combat arranged between the parties, and dismiss the cast upon this proof, consequently that they cannot (without usurping the power of juries, especially under the authority of the law of April 28, 1832) decide in such a case, which must be submitted, even upon ground of palliation, to the dictum of a jury.

"And as, according to article 56 of the Charter, no change can be effected in the institution of juries, except by an express law, the law courts cannot take upon themselves to pronounce in the above cases without infringing the rights and privileges of juries.

"It, therefore, appearing from the above decree that the individual named Pesson engaged in a duel, and caused the death of a person named Baron, that notwithstanding the proof of the fact, the Chamber of Accusation of the Royal Court of Orleans declared that there were no grounds for a prosecution in the absence of any special penal law against duelling, that the judgment so pronounced was an express violation of the articles 295, 296, 297, and 302, of the said Penal Code.

"Upon the above ground the Court annuls that decree, and refers the case to the Royal Court of Bourges."

The responsible editor of the *Europe* has been cited to appear on Saturday next before the Assize Court, to answer for an article relative to the fatal accident in the Champ de Mars, M. Plougholm, Advocate-General, will support the accusation on behalf of the Crown.—*Courier Francais.*

OPENING OF THE GRAND JUNCTION RAILWAY.

On Tuesday morning this great national work was opened to the public,—an event which may, indeed, be regarded as the opening of numberless facilities to the commerce and communication of the country, and as the completion of one very important link in the great chain of railway communication that will shortly stretch from the metropolis to Lancaster, a distance of 237 miles,—the whole of which, with the exception of 22 miles at the northern extremity, it is expected, will be completed in the course of next year.

The railway was opened simultaneously at what may be called its three *termini*. Birmingham, Liverpool, and Manchester. The Directors, from an earnest wish that this event should be wholly unconnected with associations of any untoward accident, determined to make no display; and every precaution was taken, at Liverpool especially, to prevent too many persons crowding upon the line. To this end, the gates of the station, at Lime-street, were kept closed; and none but passengers, and a few of their friends, were admitted. The morning was extremely fine. Owing to the restriction we have noticed, there were not many persons assembled upon the line, nor were the passengers very numerous. Precisely at half-past six o'clock the train, consisting of three carriages and the mail coach, started from the station at Lime-street and passed through the tunned to the station at edge-hill. Some little delay occurred here; but, at length, the beautiful engine, Dr. Dalton, made by Messrs. Sharp, Roberts, and Company, of Manchester, having been attached, the train started thence at seventeen minutes before seven o'clock, amidst the cheers of the not very large number of persons assembled at that place. The Directors having mostly proceeded to Birmingham on Monday, none of them, we believe, were upon the spot at either Lime-street or Edge-hill. At the Warrington junction, the first train from Manchester, consisting, also, of three carriages and a mail coach. fell in behind the Liverpool train; and at the station at Warrington they were attached, forming one train, which performed the remainder of the journey to Birmingham drawn by one engine. The distance from Liverpool to the Warrington station, 19¼ miles, was performed in forty minutes. After a delay of about ten minutes the train proceeded to Hartfort, where it arrived at five minutes past eight. Crewe was reached at ten minutes before nine, and, after another stoppage of eight minutes, the train again proceeded. The Madely summit was surmounted in fine style; and at Whitmore, 54¼ miles from Liverpool, and 43¼ from Birmingham, the down train to Manchester and Liverpool was passed, carrying (which the train from Manchester and Liverpool did not) the mail, guards, and letter bags. Leaving Whitmore at twenty-five minutes to ten, the next stage to Stafford, 14 miles, was performed in twenty-eight minutes. About 5 miles further, at Penkridge, the first mixed train from Birmingham; which it left at half-past eight, was fallen in with. At ten minutes before eleven the train reached Wolverhampton. During almost the whole of the journey beyond Warrington great curiosity seemed to be excited; and, whenever a road or a bridge gave convenient opportunity, crowds of spectators were in waiting, all of whom testified their great interest in the event of the day, Huzzas, waving of handkerchiefs, and other modes of manifesting pleasure were generally resorted to. It was not until the arrival of the train at Wolverhampton that any danger of accident seemed to arise from the crowds of spectators in attendence. Here however, and at all the populous points on the road to Birmingham, the numbers were so large, at the various places that offered access to the road, that there seemed a great danger of accident. The strange and unfamiliar noise of the steam whistle, however, seemed quite sufficient to excite attention in such a way as, aided by the exertions of the numerous policemen, to prevent any imminent danger; and the train reached Birmingham at one minute more than half-past eleven, without having, we believe, either sustained or caused the slightest accident; and having performed the journey of 97¼ miles in five hours and one minute; finding, on its arrival, the half-past eleven o'clock just in the act of startiag.

THE RETURN JOURNEY,—The first-class train, from Birmingham, started at half-past two o'clock, and it reached Wolverhampton about thirteen minutes past three. After a stoppage of five minutes, it again started, and reached Stafford, 29¾ miles from Birmingham, at two minutes to four, and reached Whitmore at twenty-six minutes to five, only one minute beyond the estimated time allotted for reaching this station. Leaving Whitmore at sixteen minutes to five, it reached Crewe at eight minutes past five, proceeded a mile and a half beyond the stopping place. It again proceeded at fourteen minutes past five, stopped to take in a supply of water at twenty-four minutes to six, thus occupying four minutes, and reached Hartford, 65¾ miles from Birmingham, at fourteen minutes to six o'clock. It started again at eleven minutes past six o'clock. Here the train was divided, the carriages for Manchester having another engine, the Falcan, attached to them, and the two trains proceeded. Shortly after entering the Liverpool and Manchester line, a small pipe, we believe a gauge-pipe outside the engine, burst, and this trifling accident effectually stopped the train for a while. The engine was detached from the carriages, and was pushed along the line to the Vulcan foundry, where the pipe was repaired; and the engine, returning, resumed its station at the head of the train, and, after a delay of about an hour and a quarter, arrived in Manchester about a quarter past eight, instead of seven o'clock, the estimated time. With this exception, we believe, neither the up nor the down train, the performance of which we have noticed, nor, indeed, any other train of Tuesday, so far as we have heard, sustained any cross accident. But to return to Liverpool. At half-past eleven o'clock the station at Edge-hill was again thronged by great numbers of persons waiting for the arrival of the mail from Birmingham, which was due in Liverpool at a quarter to twelve o'clock. The station, in Lime-street, was also besieged by great crowds, who, unless they had positive business, could gain no admittance. The mail did not arrive till half-past twelve, three quarters of an hour after the time; and some anxiety began to be displayed as to the cause of the delay. At half past twelve o'clock, however, suspense was terminated by the safe arrival of the train. It left Birmingham at ten minutes past seven in the morning, and was, consequently, five hours and twenty minutes on the road. Its late arrival, we understand, was occasioned by several trifling delays at the different stoppages. The train was brought through the whole distance by the Wildfire engine, made by Messrs. Stephenson, of Newcastle: and no accident whatever occurred on the road, The train brought the mail bags: but some disappointment was felt at none of the London evening papers arriving by it, as was expected. The beauty and elegance of the carriages were greatly admired.

MANCHESTER.—The earliest first-class train, for Birmingham, left the station at Liverpool road, in this town, at half-past six o'clock on Tuesday morning. As the curiosity of a number of persons who had collected at the station seemed considerable, and, as they seemed orderly, they were allowed to go upon the line, and appeared to be highly gratified with the elegant construction of the carriages, Amongst the passengers by this train were Sir William Henry Palmer and family, of Castlelackin, county Mayo, Ireland, who, also, had his carriage conveyed along the line by this train. All the trains, from this town, started very punctually through the day, their times being half-past six, half-past eight, half-past eleven. half-past two, half-past four, and half-past six. The 1st, 3d, 4th, and 6th, are first class trains; the other two are mixed trains. The down trains from Birmingham were, generally, somewhat later then the estimated times of arrival here. The train that left Birmingham at seven in the morning, instead of reaching Manchester at half-past eleven, did not arrive till a quarter-past twelve, three quarters of an hour beyond the time. The half-past eight o'clock (mixed) train, estimated to be due here at forty-five minutes past one did not reach Manchester till about a quarter-past three. The half-past eleven o'clock first-class, estimated due at four o'clock, arrived here at a quarter-past four. The half-past two o'clock first-class train, due at seven, would, doubtless, have arrived to time but for the trifling accident already noticed. The mixed train which left Birmingham at half-past four, and the first-class train at seven on Tuesday evening which were, respectively, due here (as estimated) at forty-five minutes past nine and half-past eleven, arrived together at twenty minutes past twelve last night. This delay, we believe was mainly owing to the difficulty experienced by the former train in getting along the line from the way in which at all populous neighbourhoods, it was crowded with people, especially after the hours of work. It was thus overtaken a little south of Warrington, by the seven o'clock train, which, but for this cause, would have arrived to time. It could not pass the mixed train; and thus both arrived together, as we have stated. Notwithstanding the crowds upon the line we have heard of no accident or injury sustained; and to those who may be disposed to complain of the delay, we would suggest the consideration of a serious evil, if the trains had maintained a heedless speed through dense crowds of people.—*Manchester Guardian.*

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

The last meeting for the season was held on Monday evening, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, President, in the chair. The Earl of Burlington, Professor Whewell, and several other members, were elected.

Amongst the presents announced was a Spanish manuscript of the diary of one of the Spaniards left in the island of Tahiti in 1774, where they remained ten months, and which was presented to Captain Fitzroy by an aged female, the daughter of one of the party at Lima. Several extracts were read, which confirmed the accuracy of Captain Cook in all his descriptions of that island. The latter alluded to the party, but could not conjecture for what purpose they were placed there, but describes that they took every pains to underrate the character of the English to the natives, informing them that they no longer existed, having been destroyed by the Spaniards, which impression was, however, dispelled by the return of Captain Cook with the English ships. Sir Woodbine Parish stated, that the motives of the expedition were not understood until the discovery of a manuscript three or four years ago at Lima, from which it appeared that it was to take possession of the islands in the name of the King of Spain, to which he might afterwards assert his rights in opposition to the King of England, for whom they were claimed on the ground of prior discovery.

A paper was read from Mr. Bennett containing notes of a voyage round the world in the whale-ship Tuscan. It described a visit to Pitcairn's island in the year 1835, where the remains of the Bounty are yet to be seen. The island contained 80 souls, the majority of whom were children, the number of females exceeding that of males, and the whole being the descendants of the original settlers with the exception of three Englishmen. The native are described as a fine race, intermediate with the civilized European and unsophisticated Polynesian. There are no natural streams, and the only water is that collected by excavating holes in the mountains; but one supply will last for a period of seven months. Some short time since about 50 of their number emigrated to Tahiti from distress for want of water, but who, after enduring great misery there, were glad to return, and these are amongst the most discontented of this small community, even this trifling intercourse with the world having made them restless, and tended to deprave their habits. Two only of the original settlers now remain, who are Tahitian women, one of whom was the wife of Christian. Proofs have lately been found that this island was at one time inhabited prior to its present occupants, as two human skeletons were found inhumed in the soil, and the writer possesses two stone axes of singular shape, made like the Polynesian ones. The house of John Adams contains many of the books of the Bounty, amongst which was a new logbook, in which was the name of F. Haywood, the midshipman whose life was saved after he had been condemned to death, for having given a quadrant into the boat, and who died between two and three years since. The vessel was accompanied from the island of Tahiti by three English residents, who left on account of the discords amongst the inhabitants. John Adams likewise wished to go, and it was believed that the majority of the inhabitants had the same desire.

Captain Fitzroy remarked on the practice of the earlier navigators in the discovery of land by following the track of birds, watching their flight at sunset. An attention to this had been of great importance to the Beagle when looking for Keeling's Islands by following the course of some birds which it was known did not rest on the water, through which they arrived there the next morning. Some birds go out daily a distance of 200 or 300 miles from the place where they roost, and spend some hours in going out and returning. The advantage of this experience, although never mentioned by seamen, he particularly recommended as of service to boats drifting at sea when uncertain of their direction, or to ships in search of land.

The president adjourned the meeting over the recess to the 13th of November.—*Times, June* 29.

CREDITORS OF THE DUKE OF YORK.—Notwithstanding the solemn decision of the Vice-Chancellor in favour of the right of the Duke of York to all the valuables mines in Nova Scotia, including Cape Breton, it is now rumoured that the Treasury intend to appeal to the House of Lords to set aside that judgment, although Lord Melbourne declared to a deputation of the creditors that "all he wished was the decision which has now been obtaing ed." If this be true, and we confess we doubt it, the unfortunate creditors may well say "this is too bad." For ten years this question has been most unnecessarily kept in abeyance, when it might, in the first year after the Duke's death, have been settled. The mines, it has been admitted are of great value—then why should not the Crown resume its right, and pay the creditors; The Princess Sophia, who is the residuary legatee of the Duke of York, has long since declared that she would not interpose to prevent such an adjustment and the means obtainable from the mines are amply sufficient, with the funds in hand, to pay every creditor 20s. in the pound,—*Times.*

A DARING FOOL.—On Sunday morning last while the City of Canterbury Herne-bay steamer was going down the river, a drunken waterman in his wherry, who was rowing in a contrary direction in Limehouse-reach, actually rowed towards and put himself in the way of the steamer, and after throwing down his sculls, placed his arms a-kimbo, and with a dreadful oath exclaimed "Go over me if you dare!" The steamer was within a few yards of him, and had it not been for the promptitude of Captain Large, the master of the steamer, who instantly ordered the engines to be stopped, and reversed, the vessel must have gone over the reckless blackguard and drowned him and cut his boat to pieces. The fellow, as he passed the City of Canterbury, set up a horse-laugh at the trouble he had occasioned. Great indignation was expressed by the passengers, who, as well as the captain, a most respectable man were much alarmed.—*Ibid.*

NEW CHURCHES—UNITED SERVICE CLUB.—Our readers will no doubt, recollect a statement published in several of the newspapers, that the United Service Club had applied the sum of 300l. towards the construction of a new church in the parish of St. James. The meeting at which this sum was voted consisted of 212 members, and it seems that 124 were in favour of it, and 88 against it. The minority disputed the right of the majority to appropriate the funds of the club to any such purpose without the consent of each individual member. and they determined to take a legal opinion upon the subject That opinion was obtained from Sir William Follett, before whom the case was laid, and his decision was clearly against the vote. Accordingly an extraordinary general meeting of the United Service Club was assembled on Monday, for the purpose of reconsidering and, if expedient, of rescinding the former vote; it consisted of 247 members. A discussion of nearly three hours' duration occured, and the result, on a division, was as follows:—for rescinding the original vote, 149; against rescinding it, 98: majority, 51.—*Examiner June* 11.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock on Wednesday evening se'night, as Miss Sarah Tyrrell, sister to Mr. Tyrrell, brewer, of Abingdon, accompanied by Mrs. Hatton, of Shillingford, near Faringdon, were returning home, their horse startled at a gate, which was lying flat in the middle of the turnpike-road between Stanford and Faringdon, by which they were thrown out with great violence, and Miss Tyrrell was so dreadfully injured that she expired the following day in the greatest agony, notwithstanding all that surgical skill could devise to save her life. Great fears were entertained that Mrs. Hatton would not recover, but it is gratifying to be able to state that she is now considered out of danger. An inquest was held on view of the body of the unfortunate Miss Tyrrell on the following Friday, before Mr. Edward Coucher, coroner, when the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

A LADY'S PROMISE.—Lady Penelope d'Arcy, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas, Earl of Rivers, who married Sir Geo. Trenchard, was left a widow at seventeen She wedded secondly, Sir John Gage, Knight, and thirdly, Sir William Harvey, Knight, of Ickworth, in Suffolk. This fair lady and wealthy heiress was wooed by three suitors at the same time, and the knights, as in chivalry bound, were disposed to contest the prize with target and lance: but the lady herself forbade the battle, and menaced the disobedient knights with her eternal displeasure, promising jocularly that, if they had but partience, she would have them all in their arms; and she actually fulfilled her promise, for she espoused first, Sir George Trenchard, of Wolverhampton; secondly, Sir John Gage, Foile; and thirdly, Sir William Harvey, of Ickworth.—*Burke's History of the Landed Gentry.*

A letter from Vienna announces the arrival in that capital of the Duchess Dowager of Baden, niece of the Empress Josephine, and says—"Her appearance has made a great sensation. All the highest nobility concur in giving her an honourable reception. Her daughter, the Princess Mary, a very beautiful young woman, is, it is said, about to be married to the Duke Maximilian of Leuchtenberg. This Prince is said to possess a strong understanding and much firmness of character. In person, he very much resembless his father, Prince Eugène. He is already very rich, and on the death of his mother his revenue will be immense."—*German paper.*

SMYRNA, May 29.—The French physician (M. Boulard) who requested to be shut up in the plague hospital of this city, for the purpose of making observation upon this dreadful malady, is, to the astonishment of all, still living. He found the hospital in a shocking state with respect to sanatory regulations, and the first thing he did was to set every thing according to the hygeianic principles. The result is, that the patients now look upon him as a god. He was most particular in separating those under the full influence of the disease from the convalescent. He has declared that he knew of no preventive against the plague, and that he treated all those attacked with the disease according to the plan which experience acquired in Egypt pointed out as the most successful. However, the number of persons saved under his hands has been so great that the people consider it quite miraculous. Unfortunately, the plague continues its ravages in this country.—*Suabian Mercury.*

LAW APPOINTMENTS.—Lord Gillies having resigne his seat as a criminal judge, in consequence of his appointd ment as Baron of Exchequer, in room of Sir P. Murray, the last remaining Baron Lord Cockburn has been nominated his successor in the Justiciary Court. We believe this appointment will give general satisfaction, chiefly in consequence of the mildness and benevolence for which Lord Cockburn is distinguished.—*Edinburgh Chronicle.*

THEFT AND SUICIDE.—At the Beccles sessions on Monday morning the fallowing melancholy circumstance took place:—Mr. J. Piper an elderly man, who has reared up a large family now living in respectability, and has for 30 years been one of the most respectable tradesmen of that town, was put on his trial and convicted of robbing Mr. Snowden, the draper of Norwich, to a considerable extent, by entering his warehouse by a trap-door, and stealing various articles many of which were found in the prisoner's possession. The Chairman, Sir Thomas Gooch, called the man up and sentenced him to eight months, imprisonment, and he retired to a seat at the back of the dock. Whilst the Court was quiet, a female sitting opposite to Piper shrieked and fainted. On going to her assistance the wretched man was found weltering in his blood, having cut his throat in the most dreadful manner with a knife he had secreted about him. A surgeon who was present examined the wound, and found that the carotid arrery was not cut; he sewed up the gash, and the prisoner was taken to the infirmary, where he lies in a very precarious state.—*Norfolk Chronicle.*

An English sailor observing some slaves marched down to the quay to be freighted to New Orleans slave market, said to his companion, "I say, Jim, if the Devil don't catch them are fellows as drives them poor creatures along, it's no use having a Devil, that's all."

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